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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:18:34 ON 02 MAR 2005)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:18:37 ON 02 MAR 2005

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
10:18:56 ON 02 MAR 2005

L1 12247 S (IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME)
L2 21 S L1 AND LACTOFERRIN?
L3 9 S L2 AND ANTIBOD?
L4 4 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L5 0 S L4 NOT L2
L6 17 S L2 NOT L4
L7 10 DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8 1 S LACTOFERRIN AND 450NM

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FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 10:18:37 ON 02 MAR 2005

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
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| | |
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| L1 | 12247 S (IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME) |
| L2 | 21 S L1 AND LACTOFERRIN? |
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| L6 | 17 S L2 NOT L4 |
| L7 | 10 DUPLICATE REMOVE L6 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED) |
| L8 | 1 S LACTOFERRIN AND 450NM |

=>

ANSWER 4 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 DUPLICATE 2

AN 1993:407909 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199396073634
 TI Ulcerative colitis and antineutrophil cytoplasmic **antibodies** in
 Hong Kong Chinese.
 AU Sung, J. Y. [Reprint author]; Chan, K. L.; Hsu, R.; Liew, C. T.; Lawton,
 J. W. M.
 CS Dep. Med., Prince Wales Hosp., Chinese Univ. Hong Kong, Shatin, Hong Kong
 SO American Journal of Gastroenterology, (1993) Vol. 88, No. 6, pp. 864-869.
 CODEN: AJGAAR. ISSN: 0002-9270.
 DT Article
 LA English
 ED Entered STN: 8 Sep 1993
 Last Updated on STN: 8 Sep 1993

AB Inflammatory bowel diseases are known to be rare among the Chinese. The
 diagnosis of ulcerative colitis has been difficult in some of the Asian
 countries where infective colitis is more prevalent. Twenty-three Hong
 Kong Chinese patients diagnosed to have ulcerative colitis were reviewed.
 The symptoms were relatively mild and extraintestinal manifestation had
 been rare. Patients responded well to steroid therapy and sulfasalazine.
 Three patients in this series were found to have cyst and/or trophozoites
 of *Entamoeba histolytica* in stool. In this series, 19 patients were
 tested for antineutrophil cytoplasmic **antibody** (ANCA). Fourteen
 patients (73.5%) were positive, of which six (31.5%) showed a perinuclear
 staining pattern and eight (42%) demonstrated a cytoplasmic pattern. Five
 patients (26.5%) were negative for any ANCA, and none was positive for
 both. Sera of these patients were also tested for anti-alpha granules,
 anti-myeloperoxidase, and anti-**lactoferrin** activities. None was
 positive. Control sera collected from 16 patients with **irritable
 bowel syndrome** were all negative for the tests. In
 conclusion, testing of ANCAs may help in making the diagnosis of
 idiopathic inflammatory bowel disease in difficult situations.

CC Cytology - Human 02508
 Physical anthropology and ethnobiology 05000
 Pathology - Diagnostic 12504
 Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508
 Digestive system - Pathology 14006
 Blood - Lymphatic tissue and reticuloendothelial system 15008
 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508

IT Major Concepts
 Anthropology; Blood and Lymphatics (Transport and Circulation); Cell
 Biology; Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences);
 Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pathology

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
 CLINICAL FEATURES; PERISTALSIS

ORGN Classifier
 Hominidae 86215
 Super Taxa
 Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
 Organism Name
 Hominidae
 Taxa Notes
 Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

=>

AN 2001301382 EMBASE
TI Non-invasive investigation of inflammatory bowel disease.
AU Tibble J.A.; Bjarnason I.
CS Prof. I. Bjarnason, Department of Medicine, Guy's, King's, St Thomas's
Med. Sch., Bessemer Road, London SE5 9PJ, United Kingdom
SO World Journal of Gastroenterology, (2001) 7/4 (460-465).
Refs: 70
ISSN: 1007-9327 CODEN: WJGAF2
CY China
DT Journal; General Review
FS 048 Gastroenterology
029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LA English
SL English
AB The assessment of inflammatory activity in intestinal disease in man can
be done using a variety of different techniques. These range from the use
of non - invasive acute phase inflammatory markers measured in plasma such
as C reactive protein (CRP) and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR)
(both of which give an indirect assessment of disease activity) to the
direct assessment of disease activity by intestinal biopsy performed
during endoscopy in association with endoscopic scoring systems. Both
radiology and endoscopy are conventional for the diagnosis of inflammatory
bowel disease (IBD). However these techniques have severe limitations when
it comes to assessing functional components of the disease such as
activity and prognosis. Here we briefly review the value of two emerging
intestinal function tests. Intestinal permeability, although ideally
suited for diagnostic screening for small bowel Crohns disease, appears to
give reliable predictive data for imminent relapse of small bowel Crohn's
disease and it can be used to assess responses to treatment. More
significantly it is now clear that single stool assay of neutrophil
specific proteins (calprotectin, **lactoferrin**) give the same
quantitative data on intestinal inflammation as the 4 - day faecal
excretion of 111 Indium labelled white cells. Faecal calprotectin is shown
to be increased in over 95% of patients with IBD and correlates with
clinical disease activity. It reliably differentiates between patients
with IBD and **irritable bowel syndrome**. More
importantly, at a given faecal calprotectin concentration in patients with
quiescent IBD, the test has a specificity and sensitivity in excess of 85%
in predicting clinical relapse of disease. This suggests that relapse of
IBD is closely related to the degree of intestinal inflammation and
suggests that targeted treatment at an asymptomatic stage of the disease
may be indicated.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*enteritis: DI, diagnosis
*enteritis: DT, drug therapy
*non invasive measurement
human
erythrocyte sedimentation rate
disease course
disease activity
intestine biopsy
digestive tract endoscopy
diagnostic procedure
functional assessment
prognosis
intestine function
intestine mucosa permeability
colon Crohn disease: DI, diagnosis
diagnostic accuracy

prediction
relapse
quantitative histochemistry
feces analysis
reliability
sensitivity and specificity
disease severity
side effect: SI, side effect
review

Drug Descriptors:

biological marker: EC, endogenous compound
C reactive protein: EC, endogenous compound
cytokine: EC, endogenous compound
calprotectin: EC, endogenous compound

lactoferrin: EC, endogenous compound
indium 111

acetylsalicylic acid: DT, drug therapy
acetylsalicylic acid: AE, adverse drug reaction
salazosulfapyridine: DT, drug therapy
salazosulfapyridine: AE, adverse drug reaction
azathioprine: DT, drug therapy
azathioprine: AE, adverse drug reaction

RN (C reactive protein) 9007-41-4; (**lactoferrin**) 55599-62-7;
(indium 111) 15750-15-9; (acetylsalicylic acid) 493-53-8, 50-78-2,
53663-74-4, 53664-49-6, 63781-77-1; (salazosulfapyridine) 599-79-1;
(azathioprine) 446-86-6

ANSWER 1 OF 1 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
 on STN
 AN 91266552 EMBASE
 DN 1991266552
 TI Copurification of bovine milk xanthine oxidase and immunoglobulin.
 AU Clare D.A.; Lecce J.G.
 CS Grinnells 7626, North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh, NC 27695-7626, United States
 SO Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, (1991) 286/1 (233-237).
 ISSN: 0003-9861 CODEN: ABBIA4
 CY United States
 DT Journal; Article
 FS 029 Clinical Biochemistry
 LA English
 SL English
 AB Xanthine oxidase, isolated from bovine milk, exhibited an A280:A(450nm) ratio of 5.0. This ratio is reported to be indicative of highly purified enzyme preparations. Serum from a rabbit hyperimmunized against this enzyme fraction exhibited two precipitation lines when incubated with the protein in agarose double diffusion plates. Serum albumin, β -lactoglobulin, α -lactalbumin, **lactoferrin**, casein, chymosin, and immunoglobulin were tested for reactivity. The second antigen was identified as bovine immunoglobulin. Commercial preparations of xanthine oxidase also contained immunoglobulin as a contaminant. IgG and IgA were present in Sigma (Grade III) fractions and IgM was identified in Boehringer Mannheim preparations. Immunofluorescent studies indicated that xanthine oxidase antiserum reacted with the capillary endothelium of bovine heart. Absorption of this antiserum with bovine IgG abrogated this reaction. These findings may explain apparent discrepancies between reported immunohistological association of xanthine oxidase in heart capillary endothelial cells and the absence of detectable enzymatic activity.
 CT Medical Descriptors:
 *enzyme purification
 article
 cattle
 nonhuman
 priority journal
 Drug Descriptors:
 *milk
 *immunoglobulin: EC, endogenous compound
 *xanthine oxidase: EC, endogenous compound
 RN (milk) 8049-98-7; (immunoglobulin) 9007-83-4; (xanthine oxidase) 9002-17-9

ANSWER 8 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

DUPLICATE 4

AN 2001:235220 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100235220

TI Fecal calprotectin as an index of intestinal inflammation.

AU Tibble, J. A.; Bjarnason, I. [Reprint author]

CS Department of Medicine, Guy's, King's, St. Thomas's Medical School,
Bessemer Road, London, SE5 9PJ, UK

SO Drugs of Today, (February, 2001) Vol. 37, No. 2, pp. 85-96. print.

CODEN: MDACAP. ISSN: 0025-7656.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 16 May 2001

Last Updated on STN: 18 Feb 2002

AB The assessment of inflammatory activity in intestinal disease in man can be done using a variety of different techniques, from measurement of conventional noninvasive acute-phase inflammatory markers in plasma (C-reactive protein and the erythrocyte sedimentation rate) to the direct assessment of disease activity by intestinal biopsy. However, most of these techniques have significant limitations when it comes to assessing functional components of the disease that relate to activity and prognosis. Here we briefly review the value of a novel emerging intestinal function test, fecal calprotectin. Single stool assay of neutrophil-specific proteins (calprotectin, **lactoferrin**) give the same quantitative data on intestinal inflammation as the 4-day fecal excretion of indium-111-labeled white cells. Elevated levels of fecal calprotectin have been demonstrated in patients with NSAID-induced enteropathy and have been used in the diagnosis of colorectal cancer. Fecal calprotectin is increased in over 95% of patients with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) and correlates with clinical disease activity. It reliably differentiates between patients with IBD and **irritable bowel syndrome** (IBS). More importantly, at a given fecal calprotectin concentration in patients with quiescent IBD, the test has a specificity and sensitivity in excess of 85% in predicting clinical relapse of disease. This suggests that relapse of IBD is closely related to the degree of intestinal inflammation and suggests that targeted treatment at an asymptomatic stage of the disease may be indicated.

CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060

Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064

Digestive system - Physiology and biochemistry 14004

Digestive system - Pathology 14006

Development and Embryology - General and descriptive 25502

IT Major Concepts

Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Digestive System (Ingestion and Assimilation); Methods and Techniques

IT Diseases

inflammatory bowel disease: digestive system disease

Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (MeSH)

IT Diseases

irritable bowel syndrome: digestive
system disease

Colonic Diseases, Functional (MeSH)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

calprotectin; **lactoferrin**

IT Methods & Equipment

indium-111 excretion test: analytical method

ORGN Classifier

Hominidae 86215

Super Taxa

Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Organism Name

human: fetus

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

100/02842
Search LY/Code 3/2/05

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:18:42 ON 02 MAR 2005)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, CANCERLIT, JAPIO' ENTERED AT
13:19:06 ON 02 MAR 2005

| | |
|----|--|
| L1 | 220 S FECAL AND LACTOFERRIN |
| L2 | 4 S L1 AND POLYCLONAL? |
| L3 | 37 S L1 AND ELISA? |
| L4 | 1 S L2 AND L3 |
| L5 | 1 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED) |
| L6 | 19 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED) |

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| L5 | 1 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED) |
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AN 1994:444930 BIOSIS

DN PREV199497457930

TI Immunochemical detection of human **lactoferrin** in feces as a new
marker for inflammatory gastrointestinal disorders and colon cancer.

AU Uchida, Kazuo [Reprint author]; Matsuse, Ryoichi; Tomita, Shinobu; Sugi,
Kazunori; Saitoh, Osamu; Ohshiba, Saburo

CS Kyoto Med. Sci. Lab., Furukawa-cho 328, Hazukashi Fushimi-ku, Kyoto 612,
Japan

SO Clinical Biochemistry, (1994) Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 259-264.

CODEN: CLBIAS. ISSN: 0009-9120.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 24 Oct 1994

Last Updated on STN: 25 Oct 1994

AB We have developed a new immunochemical test for **fecal
lactoferrin** (LF) utilizing an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (**ELISA**). The **ELISA** had a sensitivity of about 10 mu-g/L
of **lactoferrin** and the measurable range was 10.0-1000.0 mu-g/L
(1.0-100.0 mu-g LF/g feces). The stability of **lactoferrin** in
feces was greater than that of myeloperoxidase and leucocyte elastase.
The **fecal** concentration of **lactoferrin** (mean +/- SD) in
35 normal subjects was 0.75 +/- 0.83 mu-g/g feces, whereas that in 24
patients with colon cancer was 74.4 +/- 88.3 mu-g/g feces. The
fecal lactoferrin concentration of 38 patient with
active ulcerative colitis was 307.4 +/- 233.9 mu-g/g feces, and that in 36
patients with active Crohn's disease was 191.7 +/- 231.1 mu-g/g feces. The
ELISA for human **fecal lactoferrin** might be
useful in the diagnosis of colon disease.

CC Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications 10006

Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10054

Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064

Enzymes - Methods 10804

Enzymes - Physiological studies 10808

Pathology - Diagnostic 12504

Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508

Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 13012

Digestive system - Pathology 14006

Neoplasms - Diagnostic methods 24001

Neoplasms - Immunology 24003

Neoplasms - Biochemistry 24006

Immunology - General and methods 34502

Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508

IT Major Concepts

Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Clinical Chemistry (Allied
Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical
Sciences); Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Immune System
(Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Metabolism; Oncology (Human
Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pathology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals

ELASTASE

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors

ACTIVE ULCERATIVE COLITIS; CROHN'S DISEASE; **ELISA**; LEUKOCYTE
ELASTASE; MYELOPEROXIDASE; NEW DIAGNOSTIC METHOD; NEW ENZYMATIC METHOD;
NEW IMMUNOLOGIC METHOD

ORGN Classifier

Hominidae 86215

Super Taxa

Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Organism Name

human

AN 1994:444930 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497457930
TI Immunochemical detection of human **lactoferrin** in feces as a new
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AU Uchida, Kazuo [Reprint author]; Matsuse, Ryoichi; Tomita, Shinobu; Sugi,
Kazunori; Saitoh, Osamu; Ohshiba, Saburo
CS Kyoto Med. Sci. Lab., Furukawa-cho 328, Hazukashi Fushimi-ku, Kyoto 612,
Japan
SO Clinical Biochemistry, (1994) Vol. 27, No. 4, pp. 259-264.
CODEN: CLBIAS. ISSN: 0009-9120.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 24 Oct 1994
Last Updated on STN: 25 Oct 1994
AB We have developed a new immunochemical test for **fecal**
lactoferrin (LF) utilizing an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (**ELISA**). The **ELISA** had a sensitivity of about 10 mu-g/L
of **lactoferrin** and the measurable range was 10.0-1000.0 mu-g/L
(1.0-100.0 mu-g LF/g feces). The stability of **lactoferrin** in
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CC Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications 10006
Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10054
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Enzymes - Methods 10804
Enzymes - Physiological studies 10808
Pathology - Diagnostic 12504
Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508
Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 13012
Digestive system - Pathology 14006
Neoplasms - Diagnostic methods 24001
Neoplasms - Immunology 24003
Neoplasms - Biochemistry 24006
Immunology - General and methods 34502
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Clinical Chemistry (Allied
Medical Sciences); Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical
Sciences); Enzymology (Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics);
Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Immune System
(Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis); Metabolism; Oncology (Human
Medicine, Medical Sciences); Pathology
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
ELASTASE
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ACTIVE ULCERATIVE COLITIS; CROHN'S DISEASE; **ELISA**; LEUKOCYTE
ELASTASE; MYELOPEROXIDASE; NEW DIAGNOSTIC METHOD; NEW ENZYMATIC METHOD;
NEW IMMUNOLOGIC METHOD
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
Super Taxa
Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

RN 9004-06-2 (ELASTASE)

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

RN 9004-06-2 (ELASTASE)

AN 1997:803924 CAPLUS
DN 128:60253
ED Entered STN: 25 Dec 1997
TI Measurement of **fecal lactoferrin** for diagnosis on
pediatric gastrointestinal disease
AU Tabata, Kazue; Matsuse, Ryoichi; Uchida, Kazuo; Amemoto, Kanji
CS Kyoto Med. Sci. Lab., Kyoto, 612, Japan
SO Rinsho Byori (1997), 45(12), 1201-1203
CODEN: RBYOAI; ISSN: 0047-1860
PB Rinsho Byori Kankokai
DT Journal
LA Japanese
CC 14-7 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
AB The **fecal** proteins in blood and granules related with
inflammation have been measured to examine the conditions of inflammation
in inflammation in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). To noninvasively
examine the conditions in pediatric patients with various gastrointestinal
diseases, we evaluated the usefulness of measuring the concentration of
fecal lactoferrin (Lf), which is the specific granule
component in neutrophils. Lf was measured by **ELISA** in patients
with infectious enteritis (E), Henoch Schonlein purpura (HSP), and
ulcerative colitis (UC), and in control subjects. The **fecal** Lf
levels were significantly higher in patients with E, HSP, and UC than in
control subjects. The **fecal** Lf levels were significantly
increased in not only patients with bacterial but also those with viral
gastroenteritis. These findings suggest that the measurement of
fecal Lf concentration is useful for noninvasive monitoring of the
disease activity in pediatric patients with gastrointestinal disease and
the activities of neutrophils elevate in patients with viral infectious
enteritis.
ST **lactoferrin** feces child gastrointestinal disease diagnosis;
inflammatory bowel disease feces **lactoferrin** child
IT Purpura (disease)
(Henoch-Schoenlein's; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)
IT Development, mammalian postnatal
(child; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)
IT Intestine, disease
(enteritis, infectious; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)
IT Intestine, disease
(inflammatory; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)
IT Intestine, disease
(ulcerative colitis; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)
IT Diagnosis
Feces
(usefulness of measurement of **fecal lactoferrin** in
diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)
IT **Lactoferrins**
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(usefulness of measurement of **fecal lactoferrin** in
diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

AN 1997:803924 CAPLUS

DN 128:60253

ED Entered STN: 25 Dec 1997

TI Measurement of **fecal lactoferrin** for diagnosis on
pediatric gastrointestinal disease

AU Tabata, Kazue; Matsuse, Ryoichi; Uchida, Kazuo; Amemoto, Kanji

CS Kyoto Med. Sci. Lab., Kyoto, 612, Japan

SO Rinsho Byori (1997), 45(12), 1201-1203

CODEN: RBYOAI; ISSN: 0047-1860

PB Rinsho Byori Kankokai

DT Journal

LA Japanese

CC 14-7 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)

AB The **fecal** proteins in blood and granules related with inflammation have been measured to examine the conditions of inflammation in inflammation in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). To noninvasively examine the conditions in pediatric patients with various gastrointestinal diseases, we evaluated the usefulness of measuring the concentration of **fecal lactoferrin** (Lf), which is the specific granule component in neutrophils. Lf was measured by **ELISA** in patients with infectious enteritis (E), Henoch Schonlein purpura (HSP), and ulcerative colitis (UC), and in control subjects. The **fecal** Lf levels were significantly higher in patients with E, HSP, and UC than in control subjects. The **fecal** Lf levels were significantly increased in not only patients with bacterial but also those with viral gastroenteritis. These findings suggest that the measurement of **fecal** Lf concentration is useful for noninvasive monitoring of the disease activity in pediatric patients with gastrointestinal disease and the activities of neutrophils elevate in patients with viral infectious enteritis.

ST **lactoferrin** feces child gastrointestinal disease diagnosis;
inflammatory bowel disease feces **lactoferrin** child

IT Purpura (disease)
(Henoch-Schoenlein's; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

IT Development, mammalian postnatal
(child; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

IT Intestine, disease
(enteritis, infectious; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

IT Intestine, disease
(inflammatory; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

IT Intestine, disease
(ulcerative colitis; usefulness of measurement of **fecal**
lactoferrin in diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

IT Diagnosis
Feces

(usefulness of measurement of **fecal lactoferrin** in
diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

IT **Lactoferrins**
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU
(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(usefulness of measurement of **fecal lactoferrin** in
diagnosis of pediatric gastrointestinal disease)

ANSWER 9 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 DUPLICATE 3
 AN 2000:206215 BIOSIS
 DN PREV2000000206215
 TI Measurement of **fecal** proteins in inflammatory bowel disease:
 Usefulness as an activity index.
 AU Hidaka, Michio; Sudoh, Ichiro; Miyaoka, Masaaki; Saito, Toshihiko [Reprint
 author]
 CS Department of 4th Internal Medicine, Tokyo Medical University, Tokyo,
 Japan
 SO Japanese Journal of Gastroenterology, (Feb., 2000) Vol. 97, No. 2, pp.
 161-169. print.
 ISSN: 0446-6586.
 DT Article
 LA Japanese
 ED Entered STN: 24 May 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002
 AB **Fecal** alpha1-antitrypsin (alpha1-AT), alpha2-macroglobulin
 (alpha2-M), lysozyme (Lz), and **lactoferrin** (Lf) levels were
 measured in 73 samples from 32 patients with ulcerative colitis (UC), 52
 samples from 21 patients with Crohn's disease (CD), and 41 samples from 21
 healthy volunteers. According to three degree of bowel activity, the UC
 patients were divided into 4 groups and the CD patients were divided 2
 groups. **Fecal** alpha1-AT levels were measured by latex
 agglutination and the other protein parameters by **ELISA**. All
 protein levels, except alpha1-AT, rose as the degree of activity
 increased. The **fecal** protein markers alpha2-M, LZ, and Lf had
 significantly higher positive rates than the serum inflammatory markers
 and activity index in the moderate and severe UC groups, and alpha2-M and
 Lf had significantly higher rates in the CD (+) group. Based on these
 findings measurement of **fecal** levels on alpha2-M, Lz, and Lf
 appear to be useful activity markers for UC, and alpha2-M and Lf for CD.
 CC Digestive system - Pathology 14006
 Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications 10006
 Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508
 Digestive system - General and methods 14001
 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
 IT Major Concepts
 Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Gastroenterology (Human
 Medicine, Medical Sciences)
 IT Diseases
 Crohn's disease: digestive system disease, immune system disease
 Crohn Disease (MeSH)
 IT Diseases
 inflammatory bowel disease: digestive system disease
 Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (MeSH)
 IT Diseases
 ulcerative colitis: digestive system disease
 Colitis, Ulcerative (MeSH)
 IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 alpha-1-antitrypsin: **fecal** level, inflammatory activity
 marker; alpha-2-macroglobulin: **fecal** level, inflammatory
 activity marker; **lactoferrin**: **fecal** level,
 inflammatory activity marker; lysozyme: **fecal** level,
 inflammatory activity marker
 IT Methods & Equipment
ELISA: analytical method; latex agglutination test:
 analytical method
 ORGN Classifier
 Hominidae 86215
 Super Taxa
 Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
 Organism Name

ANSWER 9 OF 19 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
 DUPLICATE 3

AN 2000:206215 BIOSIS
 DN PREV200000206215
 TI Measurement of **fecal** proteins in inflammatory bowel disease:
 Usefulness as an activity index.
 AU Hidaka, Michio; Sudoh, Ichiro; Miyaoka, Masaaki; Saito, Toshihiko [Reprint
 author]
 CS Department of 4th Internal Medicine, Tokyo Medical University, Tokyo,
 Japan
 SO Japanese Journal of Gastroenterology, (Feb., 2000) Vol. 97, No. 2, pp.
 161-169. print.
 ISSN: 0446-6586.
 DT Article
 LA Japanese
 ED Entered STN: 24 May 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002

AB **Fecal** alpha1-antitrypsin (alpha1-AT), alpha2-macroglobulin
 (alpha2-M), lysozyme (Lz), and **lactoferrin** (Lf) levels were
 measured in 73 samples from 32 patients with ulcerative colitis (UC), 52
 samples from 21 patients with Crohn's disease (CD), and 41 samples from 21
 healthy volunteers. According to three degree of bowel activity, the UC
 patients were divided into 4 groups and the CD patients were divided 2
 groups. **Fecal** alpha1-AT levels were measured by latex
 agglutination and the other protein parameters by **ELISA**. All
 protein levels, except alpha1-AT, rose as the degree of activity
 increased. The **fecal** protein markers alpha2-M, Lz, and Lf had
 significantly higher positive rates than the serum inflammatory markers
 and activity index in the moderate and severe UC groups, and alpha2-M and
 Lf had significantly higher rates in the CD (+) group. Based on these
 findings measurement of **fecal** levels on alpha2-M, Lz, and Lf
 appears to be useful activity markers for UC, and alpha2-M and Lf for CD.

CC Digestive system - Pathology 14006
 Clinical biochemistry - General methods and applications 10006
 Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508
 Digestive system - General and methods 14001
 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064

IT Major Concepts
 Clinical Chemistry (Allied Medical Sciences); Gastroenterology (Human
 Medicine, Medical Sciences)

IT Diseases
 Crohn's disease: digestive system disease, immune system disease
 Crohn Disease (MeSH)

IT Diseases
 inflammatory bowel disease: digestive system disease
 Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (MeSH)

IT Diseases
 ulcerative colitis: digestive system disease
 Colitis, Ulcerative (MeSH)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
 alpha-1-antitrypsin: **fecal** level, inflammatory activity
 marker; alpha-2-macroglobulin: **fecal** level, inflammatory
 activity marker; **lactoferrin**: **fecal** level,
 inflammatory activity marker; lysozyme: **fecal** level,
 inflammatory activity marker

IT Methods & Equipment
ELISA: analytical method; latex agglutination test:
 analytical method

ORGN Classifier
 Hominidae 86215
 Super Taxa
 Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
 Organism Name

human: patient

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

RN 9001-63-2 (lysozyme)
9041-92-3 (ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN)

human: patient

Taxa Notes

Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates

RN 9001-63-2 (lysozyme)
9041-92-3 (ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN)

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AN 1993:354140 BIOSIS
DN PREV199345037565
TI Faecal **lactoferrin** in inflammatory bowel disease and infective diarrhoeas.
AU Tsai, H. H. [Reprint author]; Dwarakanath, A. D. [Reprint author]; Parker, N. [Reprint author]; Smith, M.; Mullen, P.; Hart, C. A.; Rhodes, J. M.
CS Dep. Med. and Med. Microbiol., Univ. Liverpool, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69 3BX, UK
SO Gastroenterology, (1993) Vol. 104, No. 4 SUPPL., pp. A792.
Meeting Info.: 94th Annual Meeting of the American Gastroenterological Association. Boston, Massachusetts, USA. May 15-21, 1993.
CODEN: GASTAB. ISSN: 0016-5085.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 31 Jul 1993
Last Updated on STN: 31 Jul 1993

CC General biology - Symposia; transactions and proceedings 00520
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Enzymes - Methods 10804
Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease 12508
Digestive system - Pathology 14006
Virology - Animal host viruses 33506
Immunology - General and methods 34502
Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology 34508
Medical and clinical microbiology - Bacteriology 36002
Medical and clinical microbiology - Virology 36006

IT Major Concepts
Clinical Endocrinology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences);
Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences); Infection;
Pathology

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ABSTRACT; ALPHA-1=ANTITRYPSIN; CROHN'S DISEASE; **ELISA**;
FECAL LACTOFERRIN; INFECTIVE DIARRHEA; ULCERATIVE COLITIS

ORGN Classifier
Aerobic Helical or Vibrioid Gram-Negatives 06210
Super Taxa
Eubacteria; Bacteria; Microorganisms
Organism Name
aerobic helical or vibrioid gram-negative bacteria
Campylobacter jejuni
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms

ORGN Classifier
Caliciviridae 03607
Super Taxa
Positive Sense ssRNA Viruses; Viruses; Microorganisms
Organism Name
calicivirus
Taxa Notes
Microorganisms, Positive Sense Single-Stranded RNA Viruses, Viruses

ORGN Classifier
Enterobacteriaceae 06702
Super Taxa
Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods; Eubacteria; Bacteria;
Microorganisms
Organism Name
Salmonella
Shigella

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Pathology
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IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
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Organism Name
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Campylobacter jejuni
Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Classifier
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Super Taxa
Positive Sense ssRNA Viruses; Viruses; Microorganisms
Organism Name
calicivirus
Taxa Notes
Microorganisms, Positive Sense Single-Stranded RNA Viruses, Viruses
ORGN Classifier
Enterobacteriaceae 06702
Super Taxa
Facultatively Anaerobic Gram-Negative Rods; Eubacteria; Bacteria;
Microorganisms
Organism Name
Salmonella
Shigella

Taxa Notes
 Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
 ORGN Classifier
 Hominidae 86215
 Super Taxa
 Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
 Organism Name
 human
 Taxa Notes
 Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
 ORGN Classifier
 Reoviridae 03402
 Super Taxa
 dsRNA Viruses; Viruses; Microorganisms
 Organism Name
 rotavirus
 Reoviridae
 Taxa Notes
 Double-Stranded RNA Viruses, Microorganisms, Viruses
 ORGN Classifier
 Viruses 03000
 Super Taxa
 Microorganisms
 Organism Name
 animal viruses
 astrovirus
 Taxa Notes
 Microorganisms, Viruses
 RN 9041-92-3 (ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN)

Taxa Notes
Bacteria, Eubacteria, Microorganisms
ORGN Classifier
Hominidae 86215
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Primates; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
human
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Animals, Chordates, Humans, Mammals, Primates, Vertebrates
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Organism Name
rotavirus
Reoviridae
Taxa Notes
Double-Stranded RNA Viruses, Microorganisms, Viruses
ORGN Classifier
Viruses 03000
Super Taxa
Microorganisms
Organism Name
animal viruses
astrovirus
Taxa Notes
Microorganisms, Viruses
RN 9041-92-3 (ALPHA-1-ANTITRYPSIN)